

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N<sup>o</sup> 977.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1805.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### TAKE NOTICE.

A CHEAP bargain may be had of that convenient and well situated SEAT FOR WATER WORKS, with one hundred and five acres of first rate LAND, at the junction of the Town Fork and South Elkhorn, with a Hemp Mill, Orchards, and other convenient improvements thereon; for which cash, or land near Lexington will be preferred in payment, otherwise land in a good neighbourhood will be taken in exchange. For further particulars, enquire of Alexander Parker of Lexington, or of the subscriber on the premises.

John Calboon.

Dec. 31, 1804.

### LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 29, 1805.

### Speculator,

WILL stand this season, which has commenced, and will end the 10th August next, at my farm in Clarke county, on the road leading from Lexington to Winchester, and may cover mares at twenty-four dollars the season, which may be discharged by twenty dollars, if paid by the 10th August next; forty dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case; if the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse, the dollars the single leap, to be paid before the horse covers the mare, and one dollar; to the groom, in every instance; and should, such mares not stand, they may go by the season. Any person putting seven mares, may have one gratis. Mares from a distance shall have good pasturage and well fed with corn, and fatted three weeks gratis. The greatest attention shall be paid, but not answerable for accident.

It is useless to insert Speculators Pedigree and performance, as they are well known, and may be seen at the subscriber's house.

### HUBBARD TAYLOR.

Clarke county, March 3, 1805.

I WANT to hire, an experienced COOK,

By the year.

R. BRADLEY.

Feb. 26, 1804.

### WATKINS'S INN.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the sign of the Green Tree, in that large and commodious brick house formerly occupied by Capt. Moses Hall, in Shelbyville. He is provided with a well chosen assortment of Liquors, and careful servants; and hopes from his attention to business, to be able to render satisfaction to those who may call upon him, and merit a liberal portion of public patronage.

Isaac Watkins.

Shelbyville, March 25, 1805.

### GEO. WEBB,

INFORMS the public, he still keeps a Louie of

### ENTERTAINMENT,

at the sign of the Indian Queen, where he has at all times on hand a plenty of the best of provender, for the Stable, with an attentive Office ever ready to attend. He has of country Liquors, and has just received from Philadelphia, best quality Madeira, and port Wines, French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, and Shrub. While he is in the city, his attention is directed to the sale of his goods, which he will justify him in expecting a continuance of their patronage towards him.

Wm. L. Kentucky 17th May 1807.

### THOMAS WALLACE,

Has Imported from Philadelphia, and now opened at his store, opposite the court house, A Large and Elegant Assortment of Well Chosen

### Merchandise,

Consisting of  
22 Dry Goods,  
Groceries,  
Iron Mongery,  
Cutlery &  
Saddlery,  
China,  
Queen's & } Wares.  
Glaß

All of which were bought unusually low, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, for CASH, HEMP, and Good Inspected CROP TOBACCO. For each of those articles of Produce, a part in Cash will be given.

tf Lexington, January 3, 1805.

### Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practiced, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district. He offers for sale the HOUSE & LOT which he now occupies.

tf Lexington, Nov. 24, 1805.

### STOP THE RUNAWAY.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living near Washington, in Madison county Kentucky, about the middle of last March, a Negro man named

GEORGE.

George is about twenty eight or thirty years of age, had on when he went away, a London Brown colored short jacket, and drab colored overalls, is about six feet high, rather of a slender make, and is very fond of ardent spirits. It is probable the above named Negro, will either make for Fauquier County Virginia, where he was raised, or to some part of the State of Ohio. Any person who apprehends said Negro and confines him, if in any jail without this State, and will send me immediate information, shall receive twenty dollars, and if brought to the jail of Madison county, thirty dollars reward. All persons are hereby rewarded from harboring, or concealing said Negro, as they will (should they be discovered), be prosecuted for doing, agreeably to law. It is possible some person may have given the above named Negro a pass.

John Brown.

Madison County, April 29, 1805.

I do hereby forwarn all persons from trading for, or taking an assignment on a note, given by me to James Peyton, for twenty pounds; dated the 17th day of March 1804, and due the 17th day of March 1805, as I have paid off nearly all of said note, and understand that said Peyton, is trading said note for more than is justly due thereon; there being only a few shillings due.

James Clarke.

Scott county, 16th May 1805.

### TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I shall attend on the twentieth day of June next, at Ehill's Battle Ground, on Hinkfion, about two miles below Mount Sterling, with the Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Montgomery, to take depositions and perpetuate testimony, establishing the calls of an entry as follows, viz: "March 13th 1783, Thomas Miller enters 2000 Acres of land, on a Treasury Warrant, 9550, Beginning on the creek, about two miles below Ehill's Battle Ground, or the place that Ehill was killed, running West 566 poles, then cornering and running North to include the quantity &c." If the above appointed time, of meeting of the commissioners &c. should not be a fair day, then on the next fair day, and to continue and adjourn from day to day, until the business shall be completed.

Arthur Conly.

Attorney in fact for

Thos. Miller.

May 13th 1805.

### NOTICE

IS hereby given, that on Monday the 20th inst. I took two men on suspicion that they were horse thieves—they have made their escape, and left in my custody a dark bay horse, about fifteen hands high; a black mare, about fifteen and a half hands high, white forehead and one white foot; and a black horse, about fourteen hands three inches high, white forehead. The said horses are attached, and will be sold for debt by the Sheriff of Scott. The owners are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. One of the men is named Thomas Hopper, a long slim man, the other named Samuel Hopper, a small man has been burnt by powder, which has disabled his arms so that he cannot stretch them out straight.

Gervais Thompson.

Confiable in Scott.

May 24, 1805.

For Sale.

A Five Acre OUP-LOT, in the town of Lexington, No. 67, well set with blue-grass.

I. L. Turner.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,  
At the sign of Dr. Franklin in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, try your cuts loose.

H. C.

### HOGS' BRISTLES WANTED.

One shilling and three pence per pound will be given in cash, for good, clean, well combed HOGS' BRISTLES, by the subscriber, at his shop at the corner of Main Cross street and Short street, Lexington; where he continues to carry on

### BRUSH MAKING

in all its various branches. Any person may be supplied with all kinds of BRUSHES, either wholesale or retail, at a much lower price than any heretofore ever sold in Kentucky, and of a better quality than any brought from Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the study of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture. He still continues carrying on WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL making as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1804.

### Valuable tract of LAND for sale

for Cash.

CONSISTING of 600 acres in the State of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a small water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Doct. James Welch, of the town of Dayton, who is legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is indisputable.

### TO RENT.

The Store Room and front Cellar, opposite Mr. Bradford's.

WILLIAM ROSS,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, late customers and the public, that he has brought from Philadelphia,

Fresh and Fashionable

SHOES OF ALL KINDS,

At his shop, next door to Mr. Keiser, and nearly opposite the market house; which he will sell cheap for Cash only. (Viz.)

Men's fine & coarse Shoes,

Boys' fine & coarse ditto,

Ladies' leather, with wooden heels

and spring heels,

—stuff, with spring heels,

—Morocco, of all colours,

—with spring heels,

—kid & Morocco, spangled, of

all colours,

—kid, Morocco & leather Slippers,

Children's Morocco & leather Jeffersons, &c. &c.

With a quantity of

Morocco & kid skins of all colours,

Wax calf skins,

Seal skins,

Wax calf skin boot legs,

Three quarter ditto,

Suwarrow ditto,

Cordovan ditto,

And English ben soles,

Which he intends to sell at reduced prices.

If the work tips, he will sew it again gratis.

### JUST RECEIVED

BY

SAM. & GEO. TROTTER,

SIXTEEN TONS OF DORSEY'S & BENNER'S best

### 2 BAR IRON,

From Juniata—Also,

A Large Quantity of

7 by 9 } WINDOW GLASS,

8 by 12 }

10 by 12 }

From N. Geneva.

May 27, 1805.

### FOR SALE

### 556 Acres of Land,

ON the Cumberland River near Eddyville, in the name of Francis Brooke.

1000 Acres one moiety of 2000 Acres on Highland Creek.

833 1-3 Acres, one moiety of 1666 2-3 Acres in the name of George Lewis, including Weedon's Lick.

910 Acres Ohio state, main Paint Creek, within 11 miles of Chillicothe.

These Lands will be sold low, & on long credit for the greater part of the purchase money.

Apply to CUTH. BANKS.

LEXINGTON Oct. 8th, 1804.

### Vendue Store.

IN order to facilitate the disposal of the Produce, Manufactures, &c. of this country, the subscriber will open a Store in Lexington, for receiving Produce and Merchandise, &c. for sale by Vendue.

The Produce of this country will, doubtless, at no very distant period, command a price in money. At first some difficulty will arise, but I am fully persuaded that in time, by perseverance the whole of the produce raised in the vicinity of this town, and on the Kentucky river, may be sold, either for cash in hand, or for approved endorsed notes.

A small commission will be charged, and in emergencies, money will be advanced on Goods or Produce.

If the plan meets with encouragement, there will be at least one sale every week.

He will also buy and sell shares in the Kentucky Insurance Company, and other Securities, on commission.

Insurance will be effected at the Insurance Office, or by Private Underwriters, by

W. MACBEAN.

Lexington, 3d January, 1805.

### FOR SALE,

### 2 Valuable Tract of Land;

CONTAINING one hundred and thirty-six acres, lying in Fayette County, five miles East of Lexington, and two miles above Bryan's Station, on the creek; being a part of Phillips's military survey: there is about thirty acres cleared, with some log cabins, and a never failing spring—An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to my Father, who lives adjoining the premises, or to the subscriber in Frankfort.

Jepthab Dudley.

MARCH 18, 1805.

### TAKEN up by the Subscriber,

in Jefferson Township, Adams County, and State of Ohio,

### A NEGRO MAN

Who calls himself by the name of NEWMAN, who says he is the property of William Cress, in Richmond County, in the State of Virginia, that he had a wife who is the property of the former widow Ison, but now the widow Kelly, who formerly lived in the same County with his master, but removed to the State of Kentucky last fall, which occasioned the said negro to run away.—He is about 26 years of age, and of a yellowish cast.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

John Russel.

May 17th, 1805.

### FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on Monday, the 20th

Fit from the subscriber, living at Nicholasville, Jessamine county, a

Negro Woman, named PEG,

About 25 years of age, large and black has a blemish in one eye; she had with her a variety of cloathing, it will therefore be impossible to describe her dress. She formerly belonged to John Parish at the Cross-Plains, and since to Barnet Moore. It is probable she may have forged pass. I will give the above reward and all reasonable charges, to any person who will take up said negro, and secure her in any jail so that I get her again.

CHARLES CARTER

May 25, 1805.

### For Sale.

Two Likely Young,

### Negro Women,

acquainted with House Business.—Enquire of the Printer hereof for terms.

Lexington 31st May 1805.

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, about 6 miles from Mann's Lick on the road to Lexington, about two weeks since, a dark bay, full blooded MARE, very likely, about 7 years old, about 15 hands high, with a long twitch tail, heavy with foal, shed all round, no brand or natural mark, that is recollected. Any person delivering the above described mare to the subscriber in Lexington, and prosecuting the thief to conviction, shall receive the above reward, or for the mare only, ten dollars.

GEORGE ADAMS.

Lexington, Nov. 26th, 1804.

### Americanus,

### A LARGE JACK,

WILL stand at my farm, one and a half miles from Lexington, at eight dollars the season, cash, or four dollars the leap; which may be paid in hemp at four dollars, or pork at fifteen shillings per cwt. delivered in Lexington on or before the 1st day of January 1806.—Americanus will stand every other week at Col. Robert Sanders's, on Cain Run, eight miles from Lexington.—The usefulness of mules, the cheapness of raising, and the ready sale and high price which they command in the Southern States, will perhaps induce many of our horse breeders, to make trial of a few of their large coarse mares, as the size of mules principally fixes their value—a few years experience will point out which of the two animals, mules or horses are the most profitable to be raised.—In all cases notes will be required.

Robert Barr.

### NOTICE.

DRS. S. BROWN, & E. WARFIELD, continue to practice MEDICINE

In partnership, in Lexington and its vicinity; Dr. S. BROWN will continue his residence in the brick house adjoining Mr. William Leavy's Store—Dr. E. WARFIELD has removed to the large brick house formerly the property of Dr. F. Ridgely, and lately occupied by Mr. John W. Hunt.

April 26th, 1805.

State of North Carolina, Newburg 17th

Court of Equity, March term 1805.

Waightstill Avery, } In Equity.

vs } James Lapsley.

THE complainant Waightstill Avery, having filed his Bill of review in this Court, on the 10th day of March 1805, and it being made appear to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendant James Lapsley, resides out of the limits of this State, viz. in the State of Kentucky.—It is ordered by court that unless the said Defendant appear and plead, answer, or demur within the three first days of next Term, which will commence on the first day of September next, that the said Bill and the matters therein contained be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order, be inserted in the KENTUCKY GAZETTE AND GENERAL ADVERTISER, published in Lexington, by DANIEL BRADFORD Esq. for six weeks successively.

A Copy.

Robert Henry. C. M. in E.

March 14th, 1805.

### Notice,

WHEREAS I gave a power

of attorney to William Haynie, of

Clarke county, in December 1800,

to transact business for me, and for

as much as he hath abused the trust,

and confidence by me in him reposed—I do revoke, countermand, and

annul, and by these presents do revoke, countermand, annul, and make

void the said power of attorney, and am determined not to abide by

any contract he may make, that was

delegated to him by said power of

attorney.

George Cleveland.

May 1st, 1805.

### THE GHOST OF OSTRAHAN.

For



(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, and for other purposes of Indian trade and intercourse.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses, that may arise in carrying into effect the treaties lately made between the United States and the tribe of Indians called the Delawares, Piankeshaws, Sacs, and Foxes, the following sums, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated be, and the same are hereby appropriated for the payment of the annuities stipulated in the said treaties to be paid to the said Indians; that is to say, to the Delawares, three hundred dollars annually for five years, and the further sum of three hundred dollars annually for ten years: To the Piankeshaws, annually, for ten years, the sum of two hundred dollars; and to the Sacs and Foxes, one thousand dollars annually so long as the treaty with them shall continue in force.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of exploring the Indian country, and of ascertaining proper and convenient places for establishing trading houses with the different Indian tribes within the territory of the United States, a sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of establishing additional trading houses with the Indian tribes, a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated (the balance of a former appropriation being carried to the credit of the surplus fund) to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOS. ANDERSON,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
APPROVED—March 3, 1805.  
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Making provision for the widow and orphan children of Thomas Flinn.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five hundred and eighteen dollars, with interest from the fifteenth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, be allowed to the widow of Thomas Flinn, an interpreter and guide, who was killed with Colonel John Harding, while employed in bearing messages of peace to the hostile Indians, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety two; and that the aforesaid sum and interest be paid to the said widow, for the use of herself and the orphan children of the said Thomas Flinn, out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOS. ANDERSON,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
APPROVED—March 3, 1805.  
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To extend jurisdiction in certain cases, to the territorial courts.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superior courts of the several territories of the United States, in which a district court has not been established by law, shall in all cases in which the United States are concerned, have and exercise, within their respective territories, the same jurisdiction and powers which are by law given to, or may be exercised by the district court of Kentucky district: and writs of error and appeals shall lie from decisions therein, to the supreme court for the same causes, and under the same regulations, as from the said district court of Kentucky district.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOS. ANDERSON,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
APPROVED—March 3, 1805.  
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Further providing for the government of the district of Louisiana.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the country ceded by France to the United States, under the general name of Louisiana, which by an act of the last session of Congress was erected into a separate district, to be called the district of Louisiana, shall henceforth be known and designated by the name and title of the territory of Louisiana, the government whereof shall be organized and administered as follows:

The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall reside in said territory, and hold his office during the term of three years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; He shall be commander in chief of the militia of the said territory, superintendent ex officio of Indian affairs, and shall appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers; shall have power to grant pardons for offences against the same, and reprieves for those against the United States, until the decision of the President thereon shall be known.

Sec. 2. There shall be a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked by the President of the United States, who shall reside in the said territory, and whose duty it shall be under the direction of the governor, to record and preserve all the papers and proceedings of the executive, and all the acts of the governor and of the legislative body, and to transmit authentic copies of the same every six months to the President of the United States. In case of a vacancy of the office of governor, the government of the said territory shall be exercised by the secretary.

Sec. 3. The legislative power shall be vested in the governor and in three judges, or a majority of them, who shall have power to establish inferior courts in the said territory, and prescribe their jurisdiction and duties, and to make all laws which they may deem conducive to the good government of the inhabitants thereof: Provided however: That no law shall be valid which is inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, or which shall lay any person under restraint or disability on account of his religious opinions, profession or worship, in all of which he shall be free to maintain his own and not be burthened with those of another. And provided also, that in all criminal prosecutions, the trial shall be by a jury of twelve good and lawful men of the vicinage, and in all civil cases of the value of one hundred dollars, the trial shall be by jury, if either of the parties require it. And the governor shall publish throughout the said territory, all the laws which may be made as aforesaid, and shall from time to time report the same to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress, which if disapproved by Congress shall thenceforth cease and be of no effect.

Sec. 4. There shall be appointed three judges, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years, who, or any two of them shall hold annually two courts within the said district, at such place as will be most convenient to the inhabitants thereof in general, shall possess the same jurisdiction which is possessed by the judges of the Indiana territory, and shall continue in session until all the business depending before them shall be disposed of.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That for the more convenient distribution of justice, the prevention of crimes and injuries, and execution of process criminal and civil, the governor shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out those parts of the territory in which the Indian title shall have been extinguished, into districts subject to such alterations as may be found necessary, and he shall appoint thereto such magistrates and other civil officers, as he may deem necessary, whose several powers and authorities, shall be regulated and defined by law.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary and judges to be appointed by virtue of this act shall respectively receive the same compensations for their services as are by law established for similar offices in the Indiana territory, to be paid quarterly out of the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary, judges,

justices of the peace, and all other officers, civil or military, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take an oath, or affirmation, to support the constitution of the United States, and for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office; the governor before the President of the United States, or before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or before such other person as the President of the United States shall authorize to administer the same; the secretary and judges before the governor; and all other officers before such person as the governor shall direct.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary and judges, to be appointed by virtue of this act, and all the additional officers authorized thereby, or by the act for erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, in the recess of the Senate, but shall be nominated at their next meeting for their advice and consent.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the laws and regulations, in force in the said district, at the commencement of this act, and not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, shall continue in force, until altered, modified or repealed by the legislature.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That so much of an act, entitled "An act erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof," as is repugnant to this act, shall from and after the fourth day of July next, be repealed, on which said fourth day of July, this act shall commence and have full force.

NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS. ANDERSON,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
March 3, 1805.—APPROVED,  
TH: JEFFERSON.

From the MIRROR.

THE BANK,  
OR  
KENTUCKY INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE attention of the public has been invited to the Kentucky Insurance Company, by some anonymous writers in the Gazette. It is contended, that the charter should be withdrawn, or materially changed. Some of the reasons for this opinion are—first, that the exclusive privilege is unconstitutional; secondly, that the summary mode of recovery is partial; thirdly, that there is no security to the public against a bankruptcy of the Company; fourthly, that the institution will swallow up the circulating medium. On these points I'll make some very brief remarks.

First, that the constitution forbids any exclusive privilege to be granted. The Company's charter excluded all other incorporations of the same kind, for a certain number of years. This might possibly be construed to be included in the above constitutional provision—But why the Legislature granted it, or the Company asked it, I don't know; for there does not exist a probability, that a serious application for another charter, of the kind, will be made, for a considerable length of time. It is true, some feints have been already, but I doubt not, they were nothing more than manoeuvres, in aid of the opposition to the present Company. One establishment of the kind is enough for the commerce of Kentucky at present, and most likely will be so for many years. But independent of this circumstance, both parties ought to have called to mind, that notwithstanding the exclusive grant, when any subsequent Legislature should think it expedient, they would withdraw the charter; consequently this exclusive provision was needless, and might be (as is really the case,) withdrawn, without affecting the interest of the Company.

Secondly, that the summary mode of recovery is partial—To prove this it is said, that an individual whose note is in the Insurance Company's office, is liable to have a judgment rendered against him, on a simple motion, and his property sold immediately; whilst he is subjected to the usual delays of law, to obtain money from those who are indebted to himself.

On this it may be observed, that the Company in consideration of punctual re-payment, will lend their money at six per centum; but if they should not be punctually paid, they could not loan their money at so low

an advance; because not being certain at what time they could make collections, they would be obliged to keep a larger sum idle, to meet contingent demands. Therefore, the summary mode of recovery is politic, as it forces punctuality, which promotes commerce, inasmuch as commerce flourishes most when interest is lowest. But admitting, that policy did not require it, borrowers have no right to complain of the provision; because no note will be received by the Company, unless it expresses on the face of it, that it is negotiable and payable at the Company's office: consequently no note goes into their hands but by the consent of the payer, who for the advantage of getting money at so low an interest, subjects himself to a speedy recovery, on failing to make payment. Then as there is no surprise—the party knowing and consenting, there can be no hardship. Moreover, the Company are liable to the same summary recovery to those whom it is indebted, that those are who owe the Company. In addition to these ideas, I will make one general observation—I do not know, but this mode of recovery is desirable in all plain actions of debt—It is a melancholy fact, that a most shameful want of punctuality prevails, and one of the causes, and not the least efficient, is in doubtably the dilatory mode of recovery at present existing.

Thirdly, that there is no security to the public against a bankruptcy of the Company—To remedy this, it is proposed to make the individual shareholders liable for the Company's debts.

This might possibly be justifiable if the Company's notes were made a legal tender and persons were compelled to receive them; but when no one is necessarily obliged to place confidence in the Company, it is unreasonable to cramp the institution with such a provision.

The Company may fairly be compared to an individual merchant, who so long as he continues punctually to meet his engagements, will continue to be confided in; but so soon as he is found to equivocate, the confidence of the public is withdrawn. The Company have a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, they insure boats or other vessels laden with the produce of the country down the rivers—If the vessels are lost, they pay the amount of the value out of the capital. But if the Company fails to pay for any property which has been insured and lost, the public reliance in the institution will be forfeited. The institution has a two-fold operation: it offers insurance on risks; and as it has necessarily a large sum of money on hand, to make good insurance when losses occur, not being at all times able to insure to the amount of its capital, and that the money may not be entirely dead, it offers specie on loan; and for the convenience of transportation, issues notes to the bearer on demand, which from the confidence the public feel, that the specie is always ready, they pass like specie itself. As the Company always receive discounted notes properly endorsed, and secured, when they loan money, no failure can occur, by issuing more notes than there is specie in the office, at any one time; because the discounted notes being always payable at short periods, they furnish a fund to meet the debts of the Company. Then if a bankruptcy occurs, it must be by insurance—It is reasonable to admit, that the Company may with safety insure to twice the amount of its capital; because we all know, who know anything of the Mississippi trade, that one half of the boats which descend the rivers, are not lost. Then suppose the Company to insure to double the amount of its capital, nothing less than a miracle can accomplish its ruin—that is, more than one half of the shipments during the season must be lost. But apprehensions are entertained that a failure may take place by fraud—This must occur by the agency of the Directors, or by the whole company of stock-holders—Should the Directors attempt a thing of the kind, the stock-holders, whose interest it is, would detect the imposition; and should all the stock-holders share in the attempt, there would be no possibility of concealing it: and when it should be discovered, there would be no need of Legislative aid to obtain redress—the existing laws of our country afford an ample remedy against fraud.

Now for a moment let us look to the consequences of making the individual stock-holders liable for the Company's debts. An individual whose private estate may be very considerable, having a small sum of

money for which he has no immediate use, proposes to purchase shares in the Kentucky Insurance Company, upon enquiry he is told, that if by any possible chance the Company should fail, his individual property must become a sacrifice to the Company's creditors, besides the loss of the few hundred dollars which he is willing to adventure with the Company.—He at once retracts—he will not for the chance of a small annual gain, place his all in jeopardy. The consequence would be, either that the share-holders would dissolve the institution, or insurance would be greatly enhanced—commerce obstructed, and the price of produce reduced; because the Company could not insure so low when risk is increased, nor the shipper give so generous a price to the farmer, when insurance is augmented. Fourthly, that the institution will swallow up the circulating medium—That all the money in the country will be locked up in the Company's chests.

The Company's capital as above observed, is one hundred thousand dollars; this sum is furnished by the share-holders, who have an unquestionable right to do what they please with their own money—This money might have been lying idle in their individual chests, but they being desirous of rendering it productive, were induced to purchase shares in the Company, that it might bring interest. If they had not done so, this money might still have remained dead to all the purposes of circulation: or it might have been sent to the Eastward to purchase stock in other Companies or Banks. In which case, it would be infinitely worse than in the present: because when the money is lodged with the Kentucky Insurance Company, it is thrown into circulation either in its proper shape, or in the form of Bank notes, which answer the purpose of trade equally with the specie itself, within the limits of this commonwealth, and may at any time be exchanged for gold and silver to send abroad. But if the money had remained in the possession of the stock-holders, many of whom are not engaged in commerce, it would have been entirely withheld from circulation. Or if it had been sent to the Atlantic Banks, it would have been equally lost to this country. Consequently so far from withdrawing specie from circulation, the direct tendency of the institution, is to give a more active circulation to all the money in the country.

Having in as few words as possible, given my thoughts on the objections to the institution, let us now make one or two observations on its utility.

The very great distance which we are from the seaboard, and the difficulties of our navigation, in descending the rivers, deterred many, who otherwise might be so disposed from turning their attention to the exportation of the productions of our country; but money becoming scarce, the merchants found that they must receive produce; and as they could not lessen the distance to market, they instituted the Kentucky Insurance Company to secure exporters from the losses of so hazardous a navigation. And now by the aid of this Company, those who embark in the shipping business, by insuring, are certain to be reimbursed, should their vessels founder. The consequence of which will be, that the Orleans trade, as it is called, will change hands, and we may confidently hope be ameliorated. Hitherto it has been conducted by enterprising young men, who were frequently without capital, and who adventuring every thing, were often ruined—to the great injury not only of themselves, but those farmers from whom they received a credit. Now traders of capital and caution will embark in the business, who by the precaution of insuring with the Company, and the previous arrangements at market to accomplish beneficial sales, will be enabled to comply with their engagements here. No doubt impressions similar to these induced the stock-holders to form themselves into a Company, for the purpose of insurance. The other province of the institution as probably grew out of the periodical nature of our trade—in the spring season the shipments are so extensive, that the Company might underwrite to a much larger sum than the amount of their capital; but after the vernal freshes subside, there ensues a long season, whilst the Company's capital might have remained idle, as the rivers would not admit the descent of boats. To remedy this, the share-holders resorted to the expedient of loaning it out at interest. Thus the share-holders derive a profit from their stock—



ders borrow money at pleasure at a low interest—the demand for the productions of the country is increased—which jointly will have a tendency to lessen the universal complaint of the scarcity of money.

But what would be the consequences of repealing the charter of incorporation altogether?

The Company will still exist—supported by public confidence—it will still continue to make insurance—it will issue its notes, and they will still pass current equal to specie. But as the present speedy mode of recovery which they enjoy will be withdrawn, they will be more cautious in their loans—they will not receive an endorser out of Lexington—by which the usefulness of the institution will be confined to narrower limits—the commerce of the whole State will not as it does now, feel its beneficial influence. And insurance will be raised; because the slow method of recovery will preclude the Company from insuring to so large an amount as at present—consequently the price of produce will be reduced. Wherefore, the agricultural interest will suffer, than which nothing should be more studiously regarded, as it is from this source we all derive our subsistence, and on which the prosperity of all countries depends.

A CITIZEN.

Mr. BRADFORD,

I HAVE made a point to take the papers from nearly every Printer in the State, and some out of it, because I was a paper-maker. And through the last very cold winter, when the other owners of mills (as I understand,) would not finish printing paper, on account of the frost, by drying very much by hand by the fire, and various ways, kept six or eight Printers from stopping—To do so, frequently sent a boy and horse to Lexington, with a team and a half to each of two Printers. (Mr. ANDERSON one,) to keep them agoing one week; and paper handled in that way, can never bear the same face, and will have much more broken, which a considerate man would bear with; but I see the Editor of the Independent Gazetteer in his paper of the 24th, has attempted to sink the credit of my mill, when I suppose the present manager for me, moulded the paper to be applauded by him; as he moulded much in Mr. James Johnson & Co's mill. But I suppose he has been a little irritated at my situation, being such, as to forbid my letting my paper go without money; but true it is, that competition in all trades, tends to the public good. As I have little paper for sale, I feel the attempt the less; but if Mr. Jackson's mill is burnt, as Mr. Hugh Brent, lately down the river, told me it was, Printers in this State may be at a loss to find a man, that will be at the same trouble and expense as I have been at, to accommodate them, the next winter.

ELIJAH CRAIG.

Georgetown, May 24th, 1805.

It is Mr. Jackson's grist mill, and not his paper mill, that is burnt. Editor.

New-Orleans wholesale Prices—Current. French weight and measure, except Liquors—April 27, 1805.

	from	D. C.	D. C.
Bacon, lb.	7	9	
Butter,	25	37	
Beef, country bbl.	7	8	
— Atlantic, prime	8	9	
Candles, mould. lb.	22	25	
— dipped,	20		
Cotton,	24	26	
Cotton bagging, thick,	39	50	
Chairs, Windsor, doz.	25	40	
— armed, ps.	3	3	50
Cheese, lb.	18	26	
Corn, bbl.	75	1	25
Corn meal, do.	3	50	4
Cordage, Kentucky, cwt.	6	8	50
— spun yarn,	10	36	
Flour, Atlant. bbl.	10	13	50
Monongahela,	19	12	
— Kentucky,	8	8	50
Gun Powder lb.	50		
Hemp, cwt.	6	7	
Hams, lb.	12		
Hogs' lard,	13	16	
Irish potatoes,	4	5	
Iron bar, cwt.	7	8	
Castings	8	10	
Lumber, 1000 feet.			
Walnut,	60	70	
Cherry,	60	80	
Lined oil boiled, gal.	1	50	2
Peach brandy,	1	75	
Pork, bbl.	8	10	
Salt-Petre, lb.	18	20	
Soap, brown,	13	14	
— White,	16	20	
Staves, hhd. & p. M.	30	36	
Tallow, lb.	12	12	14
Tobacco, cwt.	5	50	6
Twine, lb.	50	75	
Wax, bees,	25		
Whiskey, gal.	50	75	

“True to his charge—He comes, the Herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumbering at his back.”

LEXINGTON, JUNE 4, 1805.

The first section of “An act for laying an additional tax, and for other purposes,” passed the 27th December, 1803, reads thus:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that there shall be, in addition to the taxes to be collected in the year 1804, collected and accounted for by the auditor, register and the several sheriffs and collectors in this commonwealth, in the same manner as other taxes, are the following taxes, to wit: on every hundred acres of first rate land, twelve and a half cents; on every hundred acres of second rate land, eight cents five mills; on every hundred acres of third rate land, three cents two mills; on every hundred pound valuation of town lots, twenty-five cents.

This law authorizes the collection of the additional tax therein mentioned, in the year 1804 only; but the collectors in the different counties, have, we understand, proceeded the present year, to collect the same amount as the last—(See the advertisement of messrs. Morton and Carr)—we have therefore thought proper to publish the section above.

#### ENTERED

At the Port of New-Orleans, April 27. Flat, West Point, Evans, Kentucky.

Betty, Sail, do.  
Recovery, Berry, do.  
Nelson, Watson, do.  
Independence, Berry, do.  
Milley, Watson, do.  
New Providence, Lellard, do.  
Nancy Dawson, Hixon, do.  
Wabash, Strong, do.  
Minerva, Marshall, Ohio.  
Hackberry, Russell, Louisville.  
Enterprise, Dean, do.  
None-luck, Glenn, do.  
Eliza Green, Bartholomew, Clarksville.  
Freya Naught, Whips, Mayville.  
Roan Oak, do. do.  
Matilda, Lee, do.  
Federalist, Davis, do.  
Parragon, Sholly, Carthage.  
Flat Joseph, James, Kentucky.  
Flying Fish, Sims, do.  
Betsey, Sullivan, do.  
Sally, Wilson, Ohio.  
Kentucky, Jones, do.  
do. Seabre, do.  
Fortune's Fate, Morris, Mayville.

Old Madame Bonaparte has failed in her endeavours to effect a reconciliation between her sons Napoleon and Lucien; she has, however, interested the Pope and Talleyrand on the occasion, and much is expected from their interference. Talleyrand is stated to have interceded for Jerome likewise, and to have formed a project for the establishment of these Princes in Spain and Portugal. In fact, there is nothing too bold or unjust for the policy and ambition of Bonaparte, or too insulting for the endurance of Europe. Lon. pap.

#### NEW-YORK, May 13.

Yesterday morning, the frigate John Adams, and three gun boats, sailed for the Mediterranean, with a fine breeze from W. N. W.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, now in the Havannah, to the editors of this Gazette, dated April 30.

“On Friday morning the 26th inst. at the hour of nine, Mr. Vincent Gray, the acting American consul, was arrested upon an order signed by the intendand general of the island; his papers, both public and private seized and placed under seals; his office closed and sealed, and his person conveyed to the common prison of the city.”

This measure was executed by six or seven of the officers of the intendancy, accompanied by a lawyer and public notary. The whole object of their visit was not at once explained. The lawyer stated, that he came on the part of the intendand, to examine Mr. Gray respecting a vessel which had gone from this to another part of the island, and the captain of which, had departed without paying the duties. The captain had also left some of his papers behind, on one of which [a bill of sale] was a certificate of Mr. Gray's in his official capacity; relating merely to its execution, but which the wife counsellor of the intendand general (called assessor) construed into a connivance at the captain's delinquency!!

As soon therefore, as the foregoing examination was closed, which related solely to Mr. Gray's acknowledgment of the situation he held here, the officers announced their order to seize his papers; and which notwithstanding the remonstrances of Mr. Gray, they accordingly did. On finishing that, and not before, they announced their further orders to convey him to prison, which was also done.

In the foregoing proceeding, which occupied 2 or 3 hours, the officers prevented any person from entering or leaving the house of the Consul; and placed Mr. Morton the former Consul now here on private business, and residing with Mr. Gray, also under arrest or confinement; and took his deposition as to his appointment of Mr. Gray,

when he (Mr. M.) formerly left the island to return to America. They would not permit Mr. Morton to have any communication with the Governor, Intendant, or any other person, until they were conveying Mr. Gray to prison, when they gave Mr. M. his liberty.

Mr. M. immediately repaired to the officer with whom the affair originated, and stated to him the serious consequences which might ensue, not only to the American Commerce at this moment, but as compromising the future peace of the two countries; following this by an appeal to the Governor and Captain General of the island.

Those remonstrances, aided by the exertions of several private individuals of the place, among whom M. C. Fraser, and Mr. Chester were conspicuous, Mr. Gray was in the evening, about 9 o'clock restored to his personal liberty, having previously given security to await the issue of the suit upon which he had been arrested. The Governor declared that the affair had been without his knowledge and that he considered it as a violent and improper procedure on the part of the Intendant General; who also declared that he had signed the order, (as he does many papers presented to him by his Assessor or Counsellor) without having examined or known its contents; and afterwards declared to Mr. G. that he could have the author punished. Notwithstanding all those declarations however, the seals remained upon Mr. G's office and papers until the moment of writing; causing thereby a total suspension of public business and imposing an absolute embargo upon many vessels whose papers are deposited in the consulate. How long this will continue it is impossible to say. The Governor is fearful of acknowledging his having received and still admitting a public resident; and the others are desirous of fixing it upon his excellency although all of them have occasionally communicated with Mr. Gray in his official capacity. The Governor last evening declared to him and Mr. M. that he would this day bring the affair to some decision: Mr. G. having previously assured His Excellency that he would otherwise be obliged to abandon the affairs and papers of the United States, and dispatch a person with information thereof to our government.

A public dinner is this day to be given to Mr. Gray by the Americans, as a testimony of their respect for his character, and their sense of his public services.

A few days more will give a new and very different aspect to our affairs in this quarter.

#### MAY 3.

A public Dinner was given to Mr. Gray as above, attended by sixty American merchants and masters of vessels; an account of which will be sent to you. The embargo on the public papers still continues, excepting the registers of vessels, which have been surrendered; and of course all protection of property as it respects the Consular office is for the present at an end. What the final result will be God only knows.

#### MARIETTA, May 16.

Indian War.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability residing at Kaskaskias, to his correspondent in this place, dated April the 7th.

“The Osages are likely to be cut up root and branch, by a confederacy of almost all the Indian nations of the west. Already blood has been spilt, and large bodies of men are in motion to attack their country. Mr. Van Sibber, with whom you are acquainted, has just returned from the Missouri—he states to me, that about ten days since, a body of about four hundred of the Sacks, crossed at a French village, at which place he was, about fifty miles from the mouth of the river, on their march to attack the Osages.”

Extract of a letter from the Mediterranean.

“We understand that the U. States brig Argus, captain Hull, has been ordered to Egypt, where he is expected to take on board the ex-bashaw of Tripoli, who, under the guidance of a special agent, is to be employed in revolutionizing the eastern provinces of Tripoli.”

#### NEW-YORK, May 15.

WAR WITH ENGLAND!

The ship Mohawk, capt. Peck, of Newhaven, was captured on the 7th April, on her passage from Martinique, by the British ship of war Henreux, capt. Younghusband, under Danish colours, and carried into Fortin. The pretence for capture, as given by captain Peck, in

his protest, (a copy of which is in our possession) was, that “War had broken out between England and America, and that 150,000 men had been sent against the latter!!”

#### LONDON.

MARCH 26.—Our first account, which some foreign advices inconsiderately contradicted, has been proved to be correct, and Bonaparte has added the title of King of Italy, to that of Emperor of France.—The Italian Consulta of State, and the Deputation of the Italian Republic, headed by the Vice-President Melzi, proceeded in great state to the Thuilleries on the 18th, where Bonaparte received them seated on his Throne, and surrounded by the princes of his House, and the Great Officers of State.

M. Melzi then addressed him in a short speech, in which he pronounced a condemnation of the constitution which had been given to the Italian Republic—a constitution which he considered, as the mere creation and creature of circumstances, too feeble to be permanent or respectable. He then read in Italian the resolutions passed by the Consulta, in which, after declaring the government of the Italian Republic an hereditary monarchy, on the same principles as those which constitute the government of the French empire, they declare NEAPOLÉON BONAPARTE, KING OF ITALY, and the throne hereditary in his direct and legitimate male descendants, natural or adoptive. They declare also, that the crown of Italy can only be united to the crown of France in his person; and that no future Emperor of France shall be at the same time King of Italy. At the same time whilst they give him the right of resigning the crown and naming his successor during his lifetime, they express their opinion that he cannot make use of it, without compromising the safety, integrity, and independence of the state, so long as the French armies shall occupy the Kingdom of Naples, the Russian armies Corfu, and the British Malta, and so long as the peninsula of Italy, shall be menaced with being made every moment the field of battle of the greatest powers of Europe.

Bonaparte accepting the proffered crown with great willingness, reminded the Consulta of the benefits he had conferred on them, and acknowledging that the secession of the crowns of Italy and France, might at present be fatal to the existence of the former, consented to keep the crown, till the moment should arrive in which he should be able to place it on a younger head, “who shall continue my work, and be ready to sacrifice his life to the happiness of the people, over whom Providence, the constitution, and my will, shall have called him to reign.”

Repairing from this mockery at the Thuilleries to his senate, Bonaparte was there harangued by M. Talleyrand, who, in much the same style as the Duke of Buckingham harangued Richard the III. enumerated the reasons and arguments that should induce his imperial majesty graciously to accept the Italian crown.

His Italian majesty is immediately to repair to Milan to be crowned, and to give a definite constitution to his new kingdom.

Piombino has been erected into a Principality, and our dear sister Eliza, Princess Borghese, has been invested with the sovereignty of it, but as a fief of France. The ostensible motive for the erection of this new power in the heart of Italy, is to succor the French garrison in the island of Elba, and to provision it when necessary.

April 5. News is hourly expected respecting the Brest fleet—a partial action has taken place between it and the Channel fleet; for when the last accounts came away, the Windsor Castle of 92 guns, the van ship, was actually engaged. Our Plymouth letter of the 3d instant says, “this day letters have been received from the Channel fleet, cruising off Brest, by which it appears, that on Saturday last, the French fleet, consisting of 31 sail of the line, 5 of which were three deckers, besides several very heavy frigates, were lying at anchor in Bertheume Road, near Brest, and that great hopes were entertained that an action would be brought on between the two fleets, as the British were at that time very near them; and when the account came away, the Windsor Castle of 92 guns, which was the van ship of the fleet, was firing at the French ships on both sides. The wind was at that time strongly Westerly, so that if the French were, as usual, disposed to be very shy, they would endeavour to skulk again into Brest, as the wind favoured such a purpose. We are hourly looking out for further accounts from them. The Hibernia, of 120 guns, and the A-

jax, of 80 guns, sailed from hence on Monday last, and no doubt, have reinforced the British ere this.”

#### NEW-ORLEANS, April 23.

In our paper of Saturday, we stated that the schooner Felicity, had been rescued from two Providence privateers, by the Revenue cutter Louisiana—We were led into a material error in particulars, and feel happy in having so early an opportunity of correcting it. On the 16th inst. Captain Newcome was informed by Captain Johnston, at the Balize, that two Privateers were cruising off the mouth of the Mississippi, who robbed or captured all vessels that attempted to enter—and that they were then engaged in plundering the schooner Felicity of this port, from Camprachy. Capt. Newcome got ready for sea with all possible dispatch—at 2 P. M. stood out, with a light breeze from the north; at 3, the privateers got under way with their prize: at half after 3, Capt. Newcome fired a signal, and hoisted his colors, which not being attended to, he fired two guns—the privateers still crowded all sail and kept the prize—Capt. N. then fired a broadside, which was returned by both privateers, when a warm action commenced, and lasted for one hour, when the privateers abandoned the schooner, and sheered off with crowded sail. Capt. N. took possession of the schooner, and brought her safe into the river, and then returned on his cruise. He received no injury in the action. The passengers in the Felicity who lay near the May Flower, on of the Privateers, during the whole action, states that she suffered very considerably from the shot of the cutter. This action will be a warning to other pirates, how to interrupt our trade in this quarter.

#### Mr. Rannie,

THE CELEBRATED

VENTRILLOQUIST,

WILL return to Lexington in a few days, when those who attend the court can have an opportunity of witnessing his surprising powers, of

VENTRILLOQUISM, IMITATION, DECEPTION &c.

June 3, 1805.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Jessamine County, &c.

APRIL CIRCUIT COURT, 1805.

William Caldwell, Complainant.

Against Leonard Claibourne, Nicholas Lewis, & Jno Meaux, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Leonard Claibourne having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to their satisfaction, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Leonard Claibourne, do appear here on the third day of our next July court, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order, be inserted in some one of the Kentucky prints, according to law.

A Copy Telle.

Saml. H. Woodson, C. J. C. C.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

AN impression having generally prevailed, that the tax on land collected during the present year, was the same as the last year's tax, and we having entertained that opinion in common with other Sheriffs, proceeded to collect accordingly, and in consequence thereof have received more than the law authorized us—We therefore do notify those of whom we have made recollection, that we shall be at all times ready to return what ought to be paid back by us, that is the fourth, which the tax on land was increased, by the act of 1803.

John H. Norton, } Deputies,

Charles Carr, }  
For John Parker Sheriff, F. C.

June 3d. 1805.

Just received and now on hand, a general assortment of

#### WET GOODS:

Consisting of Coffee, Teas, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Mathard & Allum, Ginger, Indigo, Copperas, Brimstone & Rosins; also the first quality of Wines, Spirits, French Brandy, Holland Gin; also double refined Loaf Sugar, & a large assortment of Queens' Ware, and Breads of all sorts. Also new fashioned Looking Glasses, with marble and gilt frames. Also a number of large & small Waiters, and a general assortment of Hard Ware, and a general assortment of Glass & China Ware.

All to be had on the lowest terms.

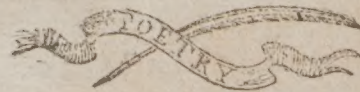
FREDERICK HISE,

Lexington, opposite the Market, June 4.

N. B. A general assortment of C.

sectionary. \*39





"To fear aloft on Parley's wing."

For The Kentucky Gazette.

ON SOUTH CAROLINA.

BLACK and white all mixt together; In contrast, strange, unhealthy weather; Burning heats, and chilling cold, Dangerous both to young and old. Boist'rous winds and stormy rains; Fevers and rheumatic pains; Agues plenty, without doubt; Sore biles, prickly heat and gout; Musketoes on the skin make blotches, Sand flies, bugs and large cockroaches. Houses built on barren land; No paths of truth, but roads of sand. Honest men, its rare to find them; Scandalous tongues, if any mind them. Every thing at a high price, Excepting only rum and rice; Goods are dear, but little money; Large potatoes, sweet as honey. Many a woman not unwilling; Many a beau not worth one killing; Many a bargain if you'll strike it. South Carolina—how do you like it?

"Trifles light as Air."

WILLIAM, Duke of Cumberland, gave promises of talents that were never accomplished. One day he had given some offence to his royal mother, and was remanded to the confinement of his chamber. After what the queen thought a sufficient duration of his punishment, she sent for him. He returned in a very fullen humour. "What have you been doing?" said the queen—"Reading." "What book?"—"The New Testament." "Very well—what part?"—"where it said, *Woman, why troublest thou me?*"

REMARKABLE.

We are credibly informed, as incredible as it may appear, that a poor family from one of the eastern states, lately passed through Albany on their way to the western country for the purpose of cultivating an extensive farm which had been given to them. The family consisted of a man, his wife, and twenty four sons, twenty of whom were born at ten births. They had been married only eighteen years. Our informant adds that so great was the curiosity of the people in and about Albany, that hundreds crowded to see them—one gentleman presented each of the sons with ten dollars—and presents of various kinds, were heaped upon them. *Poulson's pap.*

SMOKING.

MUCH has been said lately about smoking cigars. Every thing is wrong, in the hands of idle people. But amusements are as old as human nature; and tobacco has the consent of the world, and has become a valuable article of commerce. Just so it was said that tea was a poison; but an old man observed that it was a slow poison to him; for he had drunk it all his life; and he did not die till after ninety. Just so it has been said of sugar. Take away luxury, and you take away commerce. Take away commerce and you take away arts. And yet, go as far back as you can, while tobacco grows naturally, in a state of innocent nature there will be smokers; and men will then barter for it, and come back again just to where the world is now—smokers.

A SMOKER.

Count Rumford has recently married the widow of M. Vereefy, in Paris; by which nuptial experiment he obtained a fortune of 8000l. per annum.—This is evidently the most effective of all the Rumfordizing projects for keeping a house warm.

Economy.—A Highlander who sold brooms, went into a barber's shop at Glasgow to get shaved. The barber bought one of his brooms, and, after having shaved him, asked the price of it. "Two pence," said the Highlander. "No no," said the barber, "I'll give you a penny, and if that does not satisfy you, take your broom again." The Highlander took it, and asked what he had to pay?—"A penny," says Strar. "I'll give you a baillie," says Duncan. "An if that dinna satisfy ye pit on my beard again." *Lon. pap.*

A JAWYER, as remarkable for pleasantness as a good appetite, on hearing it remarked what a quantity of ham he had eaten at breakfast, observed that he had only been taking an extract from Bacon's Abridgement.

## Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in that large, commodious building, on Main street, lately occupied by the Bank, and nearly opposite the Court house, in the town of Lexington, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers, and others who may be so obliging as to call on him, in the best manner. He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of different kinds; his bedding is extensive, and attended to with care and from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any in the state; and as he will always keep on hand a large quantity of hay, oats, and corn, together with a good oiler, he flatters himself, that he will be enabled to accommodate his visitors in every manner that may suit their convenience.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.  
Lexington, April 20, 1805.

## NOTICE.

BEFORE General Simon Kenton left the state of Ohio for the Louisiana country, he vested a power in the subscriber, to dispose of the whole of his property in Kentucky, for the payment of his debts, and discharge of his creditors. This is therefore to request all those who have any demands against the said Kenton, to come forward as quick as possible, with their demands, that measures may be taken for their adjustment and discharge, in proportion to their several demands, and the funds out of which satisfaction can be made.

John Kenton.  
Macon county, K. 9th April, 1805.

## MADNESS.

AN effectual remedy on the human body, for that dreadful malady the bite of mad animals—it being the remedy that Dr. STROY of Lebanon, of Pennsylvania, has effected for many cures with—A number of persons have been cured by Dr. STROY and myself, that had violent symptoms of the hydrophobia, from one to two days raging. The cure can be effected as long as the constituent part of the blood is not separated; which will happen sooner or later, according to the state of body, or the effect of the bite. I would advise every person to make application as soon as the person has received the infection. No trust can be expected for the above.

Michael Schaag.  
Lexington, March 18th, 1805.

N. B. The various Printers in the Western States are requested to give the above a place a few times their respective papers.

Dr. SCHAAG wishes to instruct a Pupil or two, to practice Medicine and Surgery.

All persons indebted to M. SCHAAG for medical services, are requested to settle and discharge their respective balances, as no longer indulgence can be given. It is to be hoped that no compulsive measures will be necessary.

## BARRY & BOSWELL.

Dr. Joseph Boswell has removed to Paris, in which place and its vicinity, he will practice

MEDICINE & SURGERY.

In partnership with Dr. Barry. Their shop will be kept in the brick house opposite the court house, formerly occupied by Dr. Warfield.

February 4th, 1805. 3m

## THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received, a complete assortment of GROCERIES, together with six ton of well assorted BAR IRON;

which he will sell whole sale, for approved negotiable notes, at 60, 90, and 120 days.

Will. Morton.  
Lexington, March 25. 1805. 11

## NOTICE

IS hereby given, that on the 27th April, I Frederick Watts, gave my Due Bill, to Capt. John Spangler, for the amount of 3l. 15s. and as the said Capt. John Spangler, has not complied with the contract between him and myself, this is to forewarn all persons from taking said due bill, as I am determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by law.

## TAKEN UP

By Joseph Timberlake, living in B Green County, near Buck-horns Lick, a Brown Mare, seven years old, about fourteen hands high, a small star in her forehead, her off hind foot white, one saddle spot on the near side; likewise a small white spot under her mane—Trots naturally, appraised to 40 dollars this 10th day of October, 1804.

A Copy. Test, James Craig.

John Barret, D.C.G.C.

## A CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Rebecca, has been taken up and heard, without any just cause; there are to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

JAMES BATES.  
May 17th 1805. 11

BROWN, HART & Co.

With to contract for A Quantity of POT-ASH, To be delivered monthly, for 12 months 1st April, 1805.

## STONE HOUSE

NEAR THE MARKET.

GEORGE ANDERSON,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected, An Elegant and very extensive Assortment of

## Merchandise,

(which he is now opening) consisting of Groceries, Dry Goods, China and Earthen Ware, Cabinet-makers and Carpenters' Tools

Of all descriptions, and a larger and more general assortment of HARD WARE, than has ever been brought to this place. A great proportion of his goods having been purchased for Cash at Vendue, he is enabled and determined to dispose of them on as low terms (for Cash) as any other store in this town or in the state.

## —VIZ—

Elegant Oilrich Saddlery, for Ladies' head dresses, Superb Silver Ornament Ribbons, with an assortment of other trimmings

Also, Lutestrings, Sen-shaws, Perfians, Peeling and Satins.

Elegant 6 4 Cambric and Jaconet Mullins, plain and figured.

Printed Calicoes, Chintzes, Moreens, Durants, Bombazines, &c.

Silk and other Shawls.

Ladies' extra long silk Gloves & Fans of every size.

6 4 & 7 5 Superfine and other Cloths—Cafimers, Double mill'd Drab, Coatings, twilled, napped and plain.

Irish Linens and Muslin Shirting.

Patent Royal Cord.

Velvets, Thickets, Corduroys & Constitution Cords.

Silk Velvets for Collars.

Toilets & Mar-felles quilting.

Striped Duifelds and Rofe Blankets, Flannels, Balize & Checks.

A good assortment of Damask & Diaper Table Linen.

Cotton and Wool Cards.

Knives & Forks, Tea Kettles, Delft.

HEMP & TOBACCO,

Delivered at any of the ware houses on the Kentucky river, will be received in payment for the above goods.

## FULLING MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has lately built a Fulling Mill on Stoner, between Hutchcraft's and Smith's mills, and is now ready to do any kind of fulling his customers may please to favour him with, in the speediest and best manner, and upon very reasonable terms. He will dye any colors that are usually dyed in this country. To accommodate his customers, he will receive cloth at Mount Sterling at the house of Andrew Biggs, on the first Monday in every month, and at Paris on the third Monday in every month at the house of Wm. Scott merchant; and will return the cloth dressed at the following court.

John M. Millen.  
Dec. 1, 1804. 12m

## STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Montgomery Circuit Court,

April Term, 1805.

Christopher Irvin Complainant,

AGAINST

Ralph Morgan, & Thomas Swearingen, heir and ex'or. of Thomas Swearingen, dec.

## IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Thomas Swearingen, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, On the motion of the complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered, that he do appear here on the third day of our next July Term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized paper of Kentucky, according to law.

A Copy. Test, Micajah Harrison, C. M. C. C.

## TWO APPRENTICES

TO the Tobacco-nill's business, are wanted immediately, by

Godfrey Bender,

High Street, Lexington.

Who has for sale a quantity of Manufactured Chewing TOBACCO, and SEGARS;

Also—Rappee, French Rappee, & Scotch-SNUFF, of superior quality.

tf MARCH 6, 1805

## THE Copartnership of

Krickel & Boyd,

Was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and person having demands against the said firm, are requested to make them known, and those indebted will make immediate payment to Francis Krickel, who has the books and papers in his possession, and who is the only person authorized to receive the same.

P. Krickel.  
May 18th, 1805. 347

## CHEAP GOODS.

MACCOUN & TILFORD

HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA, and are now opening at their Store,

London superfine cloths,

Blue ground calicoes & chintzes,

Furniture dimities,

Book & tanned mullins,

Mulmull do.

Lady's extra silk gloves,

Fashionable silk shawls,

Constitution cords & velvets,

Marfeilles' waitcoating,

India nankeens,

Irish linens,

Umbrellas & parasols,

Kid, morocco & ruff shoes,

Coffee, tea, sugar, pepper, ginger, allspice, madder, allum,

indigo, brimstone, copperas &c.

Port and sherry wines,

Holland gin,

Nails,

Bar iron,

Window glafs,

Pennsylvania castings &c. &c.

Which they will sell at their usual low prices, for cash in hand.

Lexington, March 19th, 1805.

## NOTICE

TO all whom it may concern, that about the 14th or 15th day of April last, as I descended the Ohio river, on my way to this state from the state of Virginia, two men of the name of Atkins, brought a Negro man in a canoe to my boat, about a mile below Pittsburg, and requested me to take him as a passenger to Kentucky, I refused to do so, until I examined the Negro and found he had a pass throughout of date, and told a very plausible and simple tale, which I was disposed to credit, the pass which I have in my possession, is as follows:

The bearer Newman, hath liberty to pass and repass, from this time until the 30th of this inst. on good behaviour.

Laurence Eidson.

December 6th 1804.

Telte, Sam. Ryals.

The Negro stated, that his master started with him from Richmond county, Virginia, for Kentucky, and they came together as far as Fauquier Court House, when his master (who had some business that would detain him a few days at that place,) gave him the afore-said pass as he was on foot, and ordered him to travel on, and he would overtake him in seven or eight days; that he fell in with a traveling waggon which ran over his leg, and caused him to lay by upwards of two months, and as a proof of it, shewed a large scar on his leg, which appeared to be recently hurt and not entirely healed. He gave a very circumstantial account of his master's relations in this state, and particularly that his master had a brother by the name of George Eidson, a Baptist Preacher living near Georgetown, in this state, that he never heard of his master since he parted with him, but supposed he had missed him and passed on to Kentucky. I brought the Negro with me to Fleming, in Kentucky, and have made diligent enquiry of persons from different counties, for his master and relations, but have not heard of them. On the 6th day of this month, I took him to Flem ingsburgh, with an intention of putting him in jail, and advertising him, but was advised by several gentlemen, to take him home and keep him, until I made further enquiry, as he appeared to be a very truly honest fellow, not having attempted to escape, tho he had every chance to do so; I took him home again, and on Thursday the 9th inst. being myself from home, one of my Negroes and him having a dispute, he told him that I was going to take him and put him in jail the next day, and that night he made his escape. The said Negro is a dark Mulatto, I suppose about 35 years of age, near six feet high, sensible and intelligent.

Gabriel Evans.

Fleming county K. May 18. 1805.

## JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep a house of ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALO;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors; has Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Office particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY

TO hire for a number of years, four or five NEGRO BOYS, from twelve to fifteen years of age, to be employed in a Tobacco Manufactory. For terms apply to the Printer hereof, or to

Peter J. Roberts.

On main street, opposite the Bank.

Lexington, march 2d, 1805.

## CASH WILL BE GIVEN

AS usual, for CHEESE, TALLOW, and WHISKEY, at

BRIDLE's old stand—Opposite Lewis Sanders' Store, and adjoining the Nail Factory Lexington. 12m

## VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Bruhl creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe;

this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Bruhl creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnethorpe.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M. Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elk horn, about six miles from Frankfort; on the tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

Lexington Kentucky, January 13, 1805.

## Elegant Fashionable & Fancy

GOODS.

Just received from Philadelphia and now opening by

LEWIS SANDERS,

Lexington,

A very extensive Assortment of

Merchandise,

Carefully selected from the best houses in the city, and purchased on such terms as will enable him to sell at very reduced prices for CASH.

Besides the articles generally imported, he has for sale,

Wood's best superior London Cloths and Cassimeres of all colors, which are of a quality rarely to be found in this country.

Bennie's genuine Royal Patent Cords and Cassimeres of different colors.

Ingrain Carpetting, fashionable colors.

One piece Hair Carpetting.

Hearth Rugs.

India matting for summer Carpets.

Very large and elegantly ornamented gilt column framed Looking Glasses.

Superbly elegant cut glass Lamps, [with festoons and drops] ornamental for chimney pieces.

Large and elegant Andirons and Shovel and Tongs [burnish ed.]

Superfine large and newest fashioned English Draw Bonnets.

Most fashionable colours and newest patterns Chintzes.

Netted silk shawls.

Elegant triangular Damask do.

6, 7 & 8 quarter damask silk Shawls.

Laced Cambric Mullins elegant Japan do. Pique do.

Superfine India Book Mullin.

French and Italian silks, fashionable colors.

Silk velvet & silk plush of all colours.

Wide white and black Lace.

Rich veils, white and black.

Elegant willow Office Feathers.

Artificial Flowers and Wreaths.

Gold and Silver Trimmings of every description.

Full dining sets of Blue China. Do Tea sets.

Cut-glass decanters, quarts & pints, tumblers, fairs, wine and Jelly Glasses, &c. &c.

Plated rim and cut-glass Bottles, Castors.

Four pair faller's shears.

Brasscocks for Bills of all sizes.

Saddlers', carpenters', & cabinet makers' tools, of the best quality.

A general assortment of materials for finishing buildings.

Paints, Spanish & French Indigo, by the quantity.

Genuine Cogniac brandy, Jamaica spirits, Madeira, old Te-nieriff, sherry & Port wines.

A few packages of well assorted iron mongery, put up to suit this country from one of the best houses in Philadelphia in that line, for sale on very advantageous terms for the purchaser.

## NOV. OPENING BY

Charles Wilkins,

the Brick House opposite the Court House, lately occupied by Messrs. Parker and Gray, an extensive Assortment of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queens' Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, & Dorsey's best Iron;

Which will be sold cheap for CASH or HEMP.

Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

Four or five Journeymen Rope-makers wanted. None need apply but good workmen.